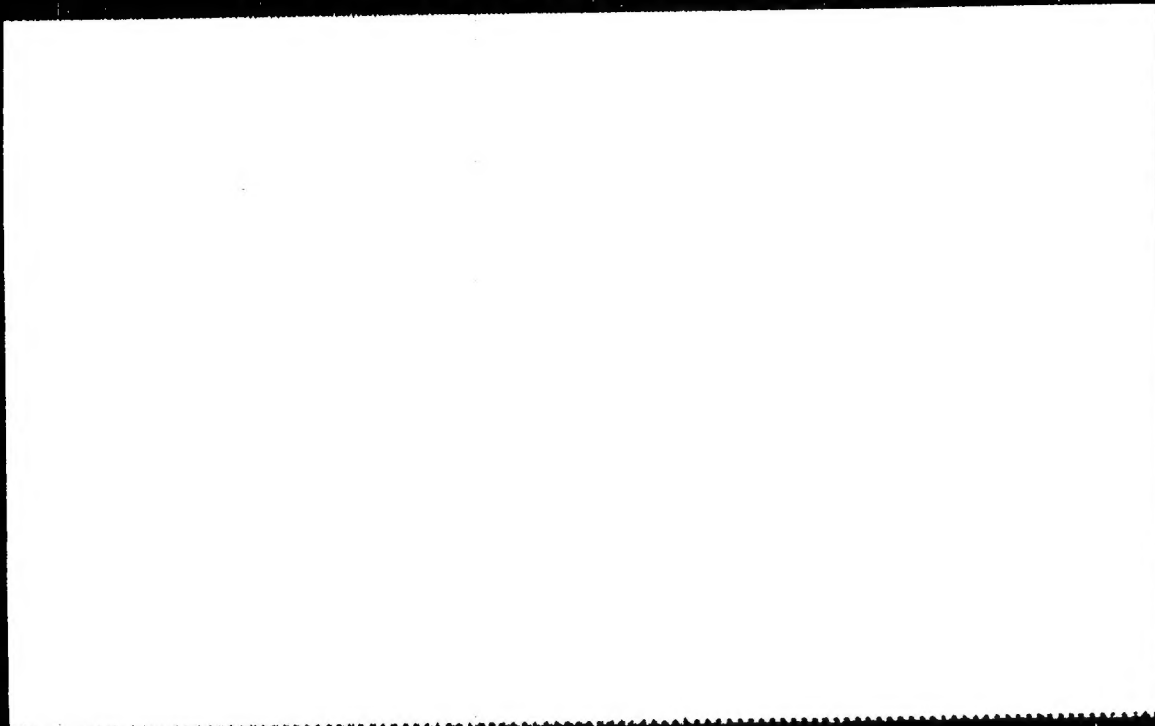


REEL #10
ALEKSEYEVA, A. N
to

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

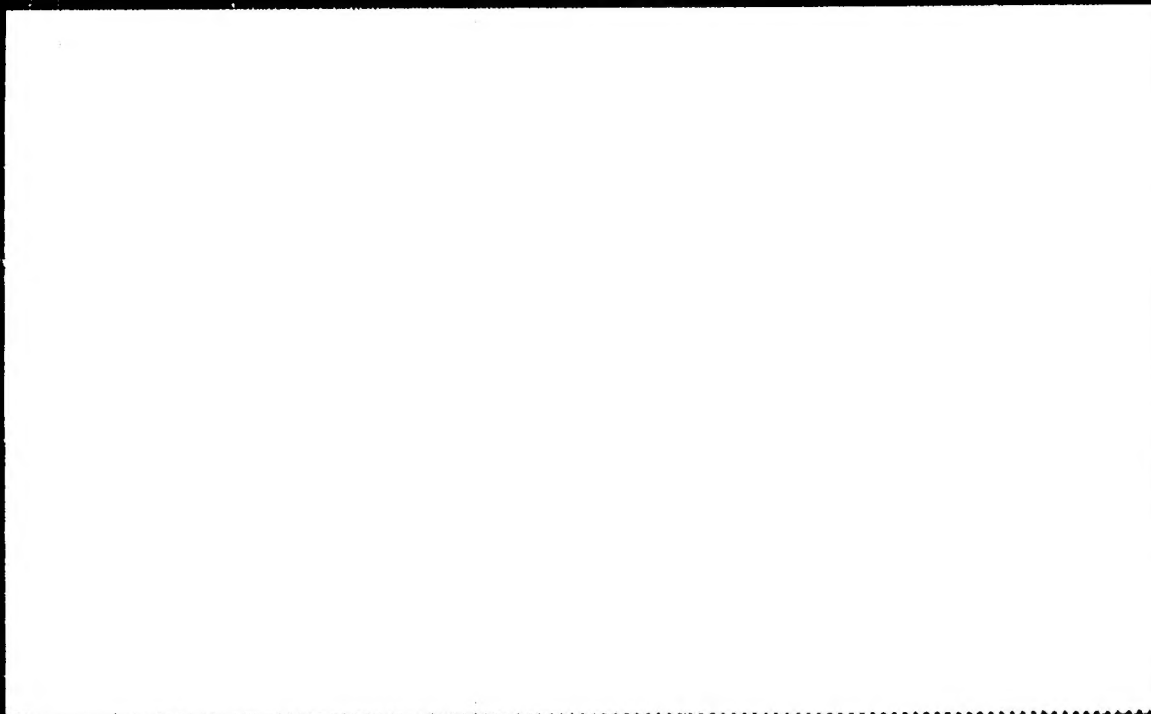


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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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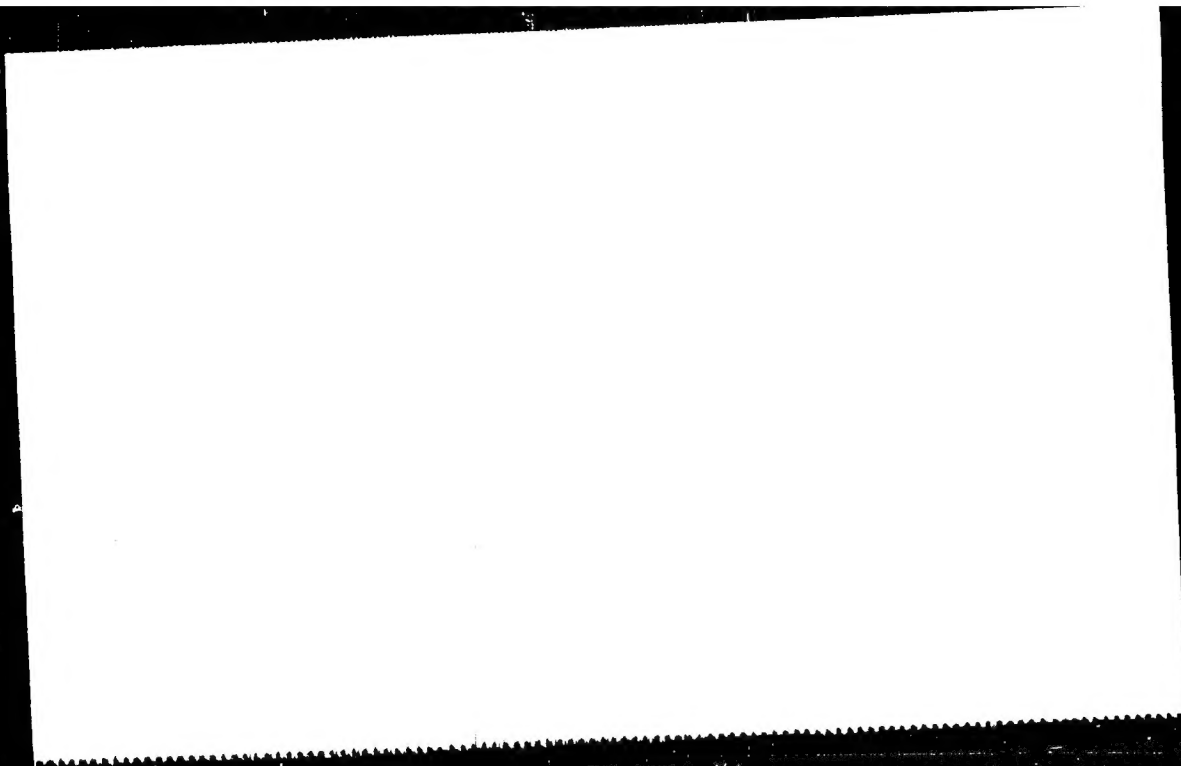


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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

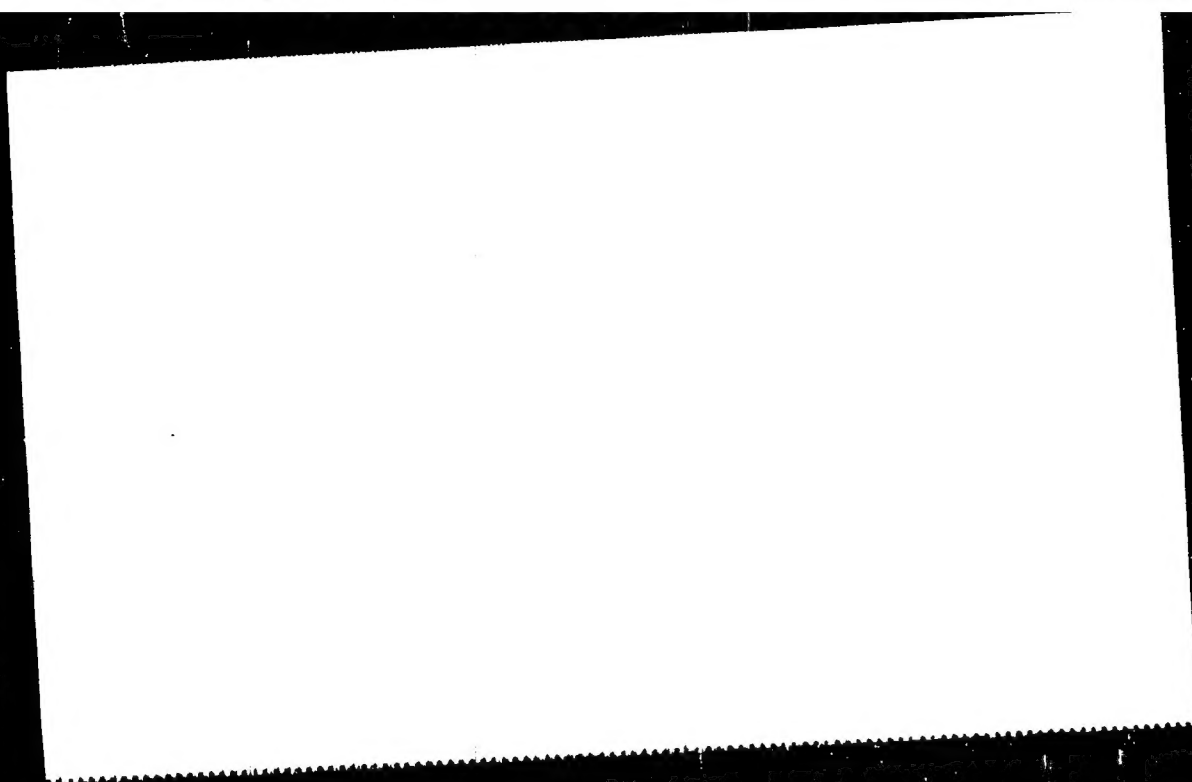


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

ALERSLYVA, A.N.; VAKSLEYGER, G.A.

Origin of periodic respiration. Trudy Oren. otd. Vses.
fiziol. ob-va no.2:12-19'60. (MLA 16:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii, anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka Oren-
burgskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta i kafedra normal'noy
fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.A.Vaksleyger) Orenburgskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATION)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; SANGAROVA, A.I.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Analysis of elementary iodine for the content of cyanide impurities.
Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1437 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.

AGAFONOV, S.L.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; BELLYUSTINA, L.N.; GOLOV, I.I.;
GUSEV, O.V.; IMITRIYEVA, V.I.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, F.A.;
YELISEYEV, A.I.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.A.; ZHARKOV, S.A.;
KIR'YANOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, L.A.; KUSTOV, K.L.; LBOV, F.A.;
LIPATOV, N.A.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; MALYUGIN, V.N.; MARINOV,
N.N. [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; POTAPOVA, Ye.D.;
TRUKHMANOV, G.A.; UKHIN, V.A.; FILIPPOV, V.A.; CHEBURASHKIN,
A.M.; SHKOTOV, A.T.; GARANIYA, L.F., kand. fil. nauk

[The city of Gorkiy; a guidebook] Gorod Gor'kiy, Volgo-
Vlatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:12)

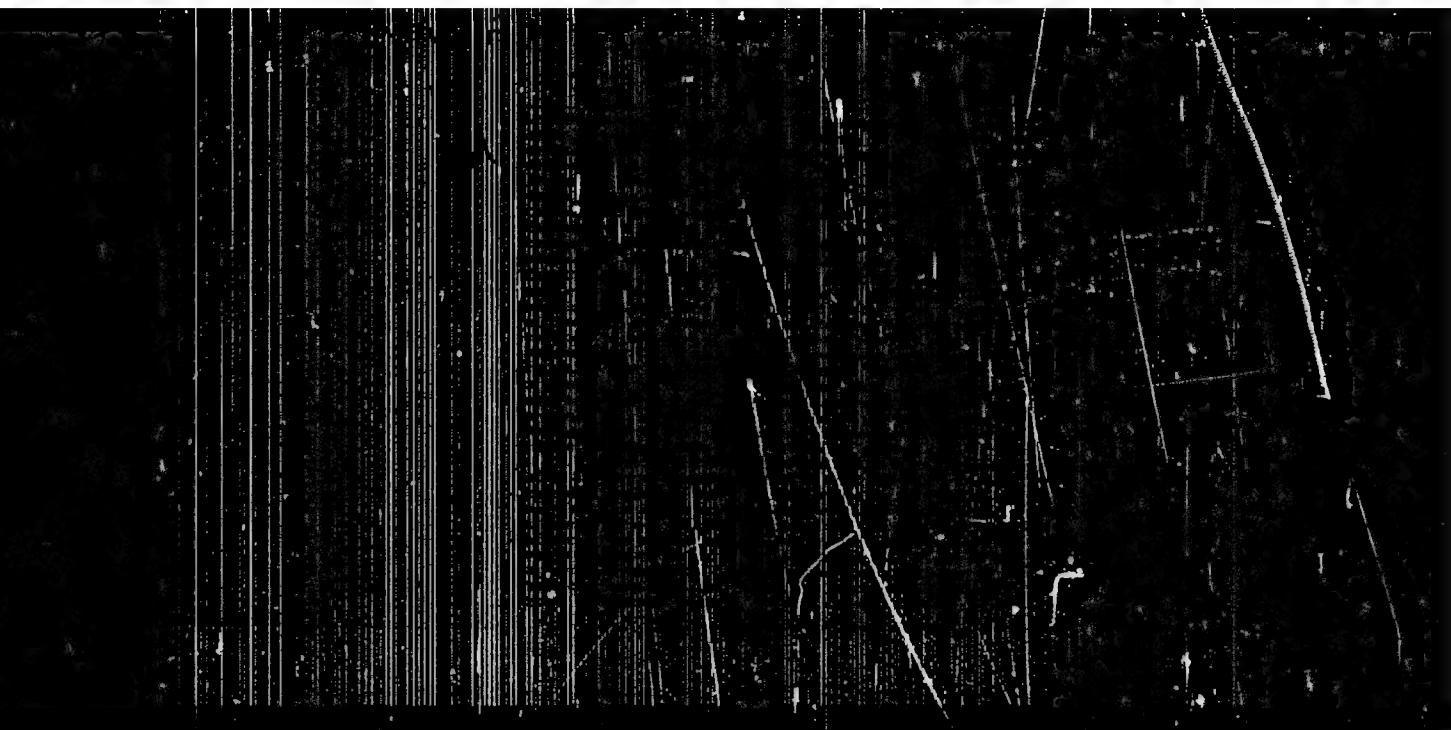
ALEKSEYEVA, A. N.

Dissertation: "Study of the microstructure and phase composition of fine-grained ceramic materials (Porcelain for insulation and spinels)." Cand. Tech. Sci., Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad, 1956. Referativnyi Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 9, Moscow, May 56.

Doc: SOA 313, 23, Dec 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

ALEXSEYVA, A.L.

Changes in the respiration after stimulation of the aortic nerve. Trudy Oren. otd. Vses. fiziol. ob-va no.2:3-11'60.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii, anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka Orenburskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.A.Vaksleyger) Orenburskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(AORTA—INNERVATION) (RESPIRATION)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

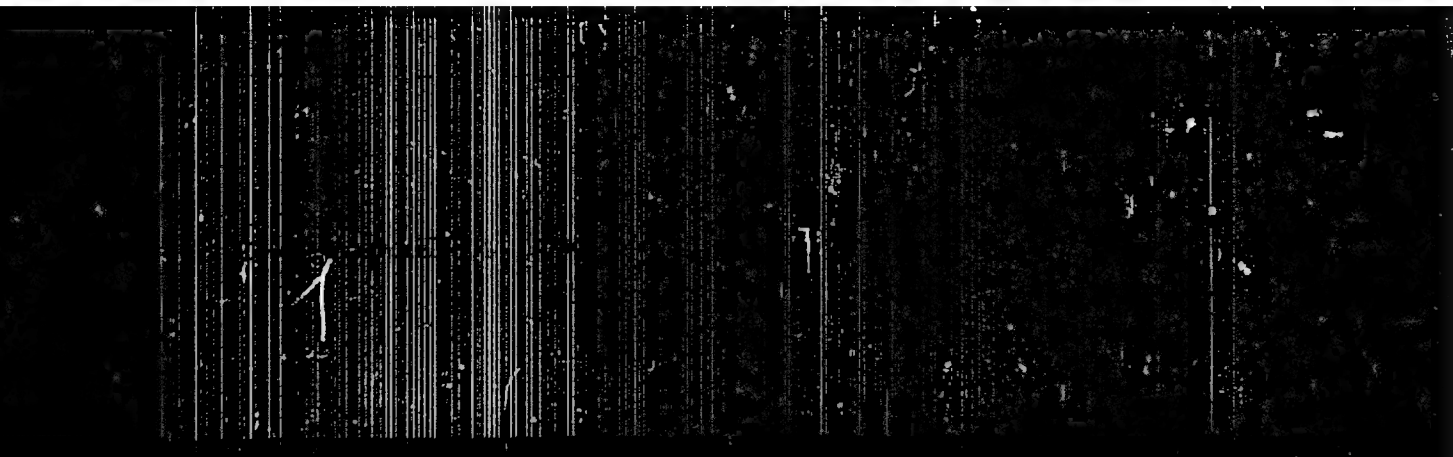


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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

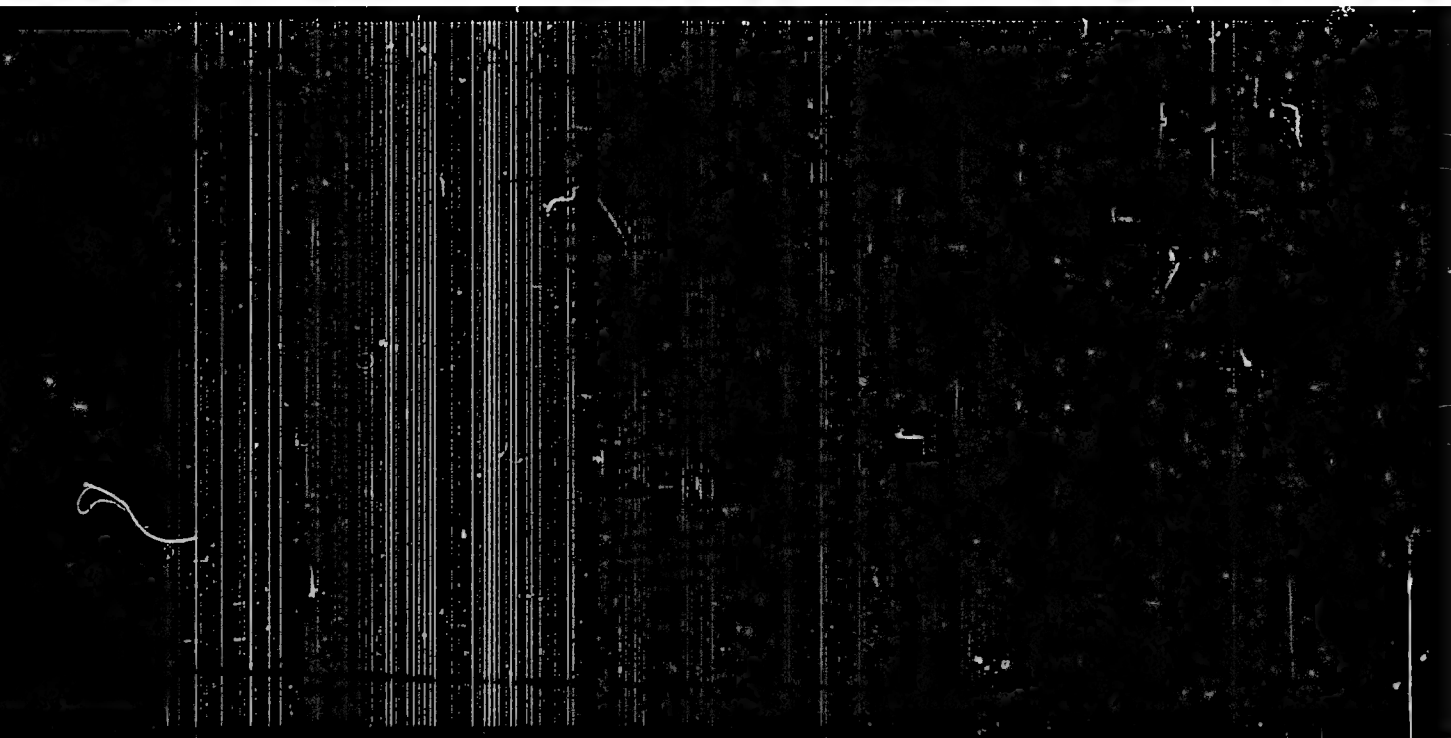


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

24 (4). 15 (2)

AUTHORS: Toropov, N. A., Alekseyeva, A. N.

SOV/32-25-6-22/53

TITLE: Method of Investigating the Structure of Porcelain Under the Microscope (Metod issledovaniya struktury farfora pod mikroskopom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 707-710 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Microscopic investigations were carried out on porcelain samples by applying simultaneously the penetrating and the reflected light ray. Thin and transparent ground sections with polished surface were prepared for the purpose. Some of the samples were additionally investigated radiographically. (Ref 8). The conditions under which the porcelain sections were prepared are described (Table 1); pickling took 2-3 minutes in a 10 % hydrofluoric acid. The phase composition of an insulation porcelain (Fig 1) obtained by the method described, consisted chiefly of a mixture of fine-disperse mullite and glass, containing scattered quartz grains and vitrified feldspar grains with smaller and brighter mullite particles. The size of the quartz grains varied from 0.008 to 0.064 mm (mostly 0.02-0.03 mm), whereas the vitrified feldspar was predominantly coarse-grained

Card 1/2

Method of Investigating the Structure of Porcelain
Under the Microscope

SOV/32-25-6-22/53

(0.05-0.09 mm). The fact that the mullite could not be observed in the principal mass of the porcelain is explained by its overall fine dispersion. Also a quantitative phase determination on the polished ground section was carried out (Table 2). The method described made it possible to state that mullite crystallizes only in vitrified feldspar and is visible in the form of needles under microscopic investigation with penetrating light. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for the Chemistry of Silicates of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

ALMCHANDIROVA, T.A.; ALMCHANDIROVA, A.N.

Effect of the basic open-hearth slags on the magnesite-silicate
ladle brick. Ogneupory 25 no.10:470-474 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneporov.
(Slag) (Firebrick)

ALEXSEYEV, A.N.: SHUSHKANOVA, I.M.

Determination of the bitumen impurity content of elementary
high purity sulfur. Zav.lab. 27 no.7:811-814 '61.

(MIRA 14 7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov.

: (Sulfur--Analysis)
(Bitumen)

BLUVSHTEYN, M.N.; BORICHEVA, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.;
GREBENNIKOVA, Z.Ye.; PETROVA, Ye.Y.; ZADVORNOVA, Ye.G.; AYZENBERG, A.S.;
YAKOVLEV, V.S.

Zonal changes in the properties of magnesite bricks after service
in the crown of open hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.9:413-418
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

1. 15. A.N.

Interaction of the slags obtained during the smelting of copper-nickel ores and concentrates with various types of refractories.
ISvet. met. 36 no.6:39-43 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy) (Slag)
(Refractory materials)

USHAKOVA, M.V.; ALEXANDROVA, A.N.; ...

Scientific evaluation of the production of viscose cellulose for
staple rayon without hot refining. Trudy IITB re.12:130-134
1970. (MIRA 18:6)

ALEKSEVA, A. O.

37407. SHTOINO, D. A.; ALEKSEVA, A. O.; i LIKHOLETOV, I. N. Agrotekhnika
Dennego Sera Ozimkh. V Sb: Za Vysokuyu Kul'turu Zemledeliya Kursk,
1949, s. 7-22.

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

TSAYG, B.A., ALEXSEYVA, A.P.

Treatment of lumbosacral radiculitis by epidural administration
of novocaine [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.
58 no.10:1215-1217 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(NERVES, SPINAL, dis.)

lumbosacral radiculitis, ther.epidural procaine (Rus))

(PROCAINE, ther. use

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural admin. (Rus))

ALEKSEYEV A.P.

18)-1-16/18

AUTORS: Yasnopol'skiy, N.L. and Alekseyeva, A.P.

TITLE: Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid Storage Tubes for Digital Computers (Mekhanizm deystviya elektronno-luchevykh zapominayushchikh trubek s shtoby-bar'ernom dlya tsifrovyykh schetnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol. III, Nr 1, pp. 142-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the main factors limiting the performance of a barrier-grid storage tube is the redistribution of its secondary electrons. During the recording or reading or regeneration of a "unity", the secondary electrons are emitted from the bombarded element and return to the surface of the target in the form of an electron "shower" which envelops the neighbouring elements. Electrons of the "shower" impinge primarily on the "zero" elements and discharge them. This phenomenon can be referred to as the parasitic discharging. This phenomenon leads, after a large number of cycles, to the conversion of the neighbouring "zeros" into "unities". The maximum number of possible cycles can be expressed by:

$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma_{01}}{\gamma_0} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/5

109-1-16/13

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers,

where Q_{01} is the charge density which should be taken from the surface of a "zero" element in order to convert it into a "unity", and Q_0 is the charge removed by the electron shower during one cycle. The problem was investigated experimentally by means of a special tube shown in Fig. 1. The grid C was situated at a distance of 15μ from the target and consisted of a row of tungsten wires having a diameter of 30μ and a pitch of 150μ . The target was in the form of a molybdenum glass plate, coated with a layer of oxidized aluminium. The secondary electron coefficient for the electron beam having an energy of $U_0 = 1700$ V was equal to 2.0. The target had a circular spot in the centre and two concentric rings. The central spot, 0, simulated a "unity" element, while the first ring, A, simulated the separating space between a "zero" and a "unity" element. The second ring, B, simulated

Card 2/5

11-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Beam-Deflection
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers

"zero" elements. The experimental results showing the parasitic discharge current for the A and B rings as a function of the grid voltage U_0 are shown in Figs. 1 and 3 respectively. Fig. 4 shows the parasitic discharge current for the B ring as a function of the potential of the centre spot. Fig. 5 gives the values of the secondary emission coefficient as a function of the potential of the centre element (the element is bombarded by the electron beam). On the basis of the curves of Fig. 5 it is possible to derive a formula for γ , which is in the form:

$$\gamma = \frac{c_0(U_0 - U_{01})}{j_0} = \frac{U_0 - U_{01}}{\left[\frac{t_c}{t_0} \cdot \frac{j_{dc}}{I_n} + \frac{t_p}{t_0} \cdot \frac{j'_{dp}}{I_n} \cdot r\left(\frac{t_p}{t_0}, w_0\right) \right] j_0} \quad (7)$$

where $w = j_n t_0 / c_0$, U is the potential of the "zero"

Card 3/5 element, U_{01} is a potential corresponding to the diversion

100-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers

of a "zero" into a "unity", S is the area of a spot under the beam, t_c is the reading time, t_r is the regeneration time, j_{sc} is the parasitic current density during the reading, c_0 is the capacitance of the dielectric layer per unit area and j_n is the current density in the electron beam. Various parameters of Eq.(7) were investigated experimentally and the results are shown in Figs.5-12. From the above it is concluded that the parasitic discharging is a maximum when the potential of the storage element and the potential of the separating element are near to the grid potential. It was also found that for a given level of the output signal it is possible to find optimum values of the dielectric layer capacitance and the beam current and the corresponding number of the cycles. If the signal level can be reduced, the maximum number of cycles can be increased. Thus, if the recording-regeneration process is conducted in the known equilibrium regime, the number of cycles can be

Card 4/5

100-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers.

increased 5 to 10 times. The authors express their grati-
tude to Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of
Sciences, D. V. Zernov for his interest and attention. There
are 18 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are English and
3 Russian.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1956 (initially) and
May 27, 1957 (after revision)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SOV/109-3-8-17/18

AUTHORS: ~~Aleksseyeva, A.P.~~, Basalayeva, n.Ya., Yelinson, M.I.,
Zernov, D.V., Kul'varskaya, R.S., Lifshits, T.M.,
Savitskaya, Ya.S., Sena, L.A., Shabel'nikova, A.E. and
Yurasova, v.Ye.

TITLE: The Eighth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics
(8-ye vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po katodnoy elektronike)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, vol 3, Nr 8,
pp 1092 - 1103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place during October 17 - 24, 1957
in Leningrad at the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics-engineering Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR). It
was organized by the Soviet Ac.Sc. and was attended by
Soviet scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, ~~Kiev~~ and other
towns of the Soviet Union as well as by delegates from
Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Altogether, over
one hundred lectures were delivered at the conference.
These were divided into the following sections: thermionic
emission and the technology of thermionic cathodes;
secondary electron emission; photo-electron emission;
field electron emission; cathode conductivity phenomena;
ionic processes and gas discharges. Some of the papers

Card1/2

SOVE109-3-8-17/18

. The Eighth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics

read at the conference are published in the present issue of the journal: in fact, all the papers in this issue were read at the conference. Some of the papers were published in an earlier issue of the journal (vol 2, nr 12, 1957). A number of papers from the conference are being published in "Izvestiya AN SSSR, Ser. Fiz. Nrs 4 and 5 and also in various other journals. The present report gives brief summaries of a large number of the papers presented at the conference.

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1958

Card 2/2

1. Cathodes (Electron tube) 2. Thermionic emission 3. Secondary emission 4. Photoemission 5. Field emission

SOV/109-4-7-24/25

AUTHORS: ~~Alaksayeva, A.E.~~, Vikhlyayeva, R.P., Shabel'nikova, A.E.
and Yasnopol'skaya, A.A.

TITLE: Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics
(14th Meeting) (News Item)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7,
pp 1215 - 1216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting of the seminar took place on March 2, 1959,
at the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR
(Institute of Radio-engineering and Electronics of the
Ac.Sc., USSR). During the meeting, 8 articles were read
and discussed. The first article, by A.R. Shul'man
and Yu.A. Morozov, was devoted to the investigation of
the elastic reflection of the electrons having energies
ranging from 100 - 2 000 eV from 10 different elements
(Cr, Ni, Cu, Ge, Mo, Mg, Ta, Pt, Au, C).
Ye.S. Mashkova and G.A. Chetverikova read a paper on
"Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the
Secondary Emission Coefficient of Monocrystals of Barium
Titanate and Lead Titanate".

Card1/3

SOV/109-4-7-24/25

Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics (14th Meeting)
(News Item)

M.V. Sinel'nikov reported on his investigation of the electron emission of a pure metal surface at room temperatures.

A paper entitled "Electro-microscopic Investigation of the Emission of Pressed Cathodes" was read by Ye.M. Dubinina.

A.A. Gugin and B.N. Popov reported on "Influence of Oxygen on the Emission of the Cathodes Prepared From the Salts of Barium and Calcium Having High Melting Points". B.Ch. Dyubua and B.N. Popov dealt with "Some Properties of the Barium-titanium System".

The results of an investigation of the field emission from tungsten monocrystals by pulse technique were presented by I.I. Gofman and G.N. Shuppe.

Card 2/3

S/109/60/005/008/015/024
E140/E355

9,4000 (1138, 1143, 1159)

AUTHORS Yasnopol'skiy, N.L., Alekseyeva, A.P. and
Kufanova, T.I.

TITLE: Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol. 5
No. 8, pp. 1299 - 1308

TEXT: The excited and dark conductances of thin dielectric films are studied, taking into account carrier injection from a contact capture and recombination of the carriers injected and excited in the layer, and the formation of a space-charge field. The phenomenon of induced conductance is analogous to secondary emission, while its kinetics are similar to photo-conductivity. Under the assumption that current carriers are excited uniformly throughout the film thickness, the current is carried by carriers of only a single sign (electrons) and the layer remains electrically neutral; the contact replenishes all removed carriers. Theoretical calculations indicate a current-amplification factor reaching 10 for pure monocrystalline CdS photoconductors, in place of the observed
Card 1/3

SOV/109-4-7-24/25
Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics (14th Meeting)
(News Item)

V.M. Gavriilyuk and Yu.S. Vedula presented a paper
dealing with "Adsorption of Barium and Barium Oxide on
Tungsten Surfaces".

Card 3/3

S/109/60/005/008/015/024
E140/E355

Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

value of $10^2 - 10^3$. According to Rose (Ref. 1) the cause is the substantial recombination and small lifetime of the excited carriers in thin layers of the order of 1μ . Such thin layers cannot be made monocrystalline and therefore have a large number of defects, constituting centres of capture and recombination. Their density is 3 - 5 orders of magnitude greater than in monocrystalline CdS. A second suggested cause is insufficient replenishment through the contact, connected with the presence of a potential barrier at the dielectric - base boundary, which prevents electron injection into the conductivity zone of the layer.

In calculating the volt-ampere characteristics the recombination mechanism was assumed to consist of the capture of free electrons by vacant electron traps, their subsequent recombination with free holes, and recombination of free electrons with holes previously captured by vacant hole traps. The injection is connected with a theoretically ineliminable

Card 2/3

S/109/60/005/008/015/024
E140/E355

Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

dark current. The experimental data presented are in qualitative agreement with the mechanism described here, although the layers of Al_2O_3 employed in the experiments do not constitute the most favourable material. There are 7 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

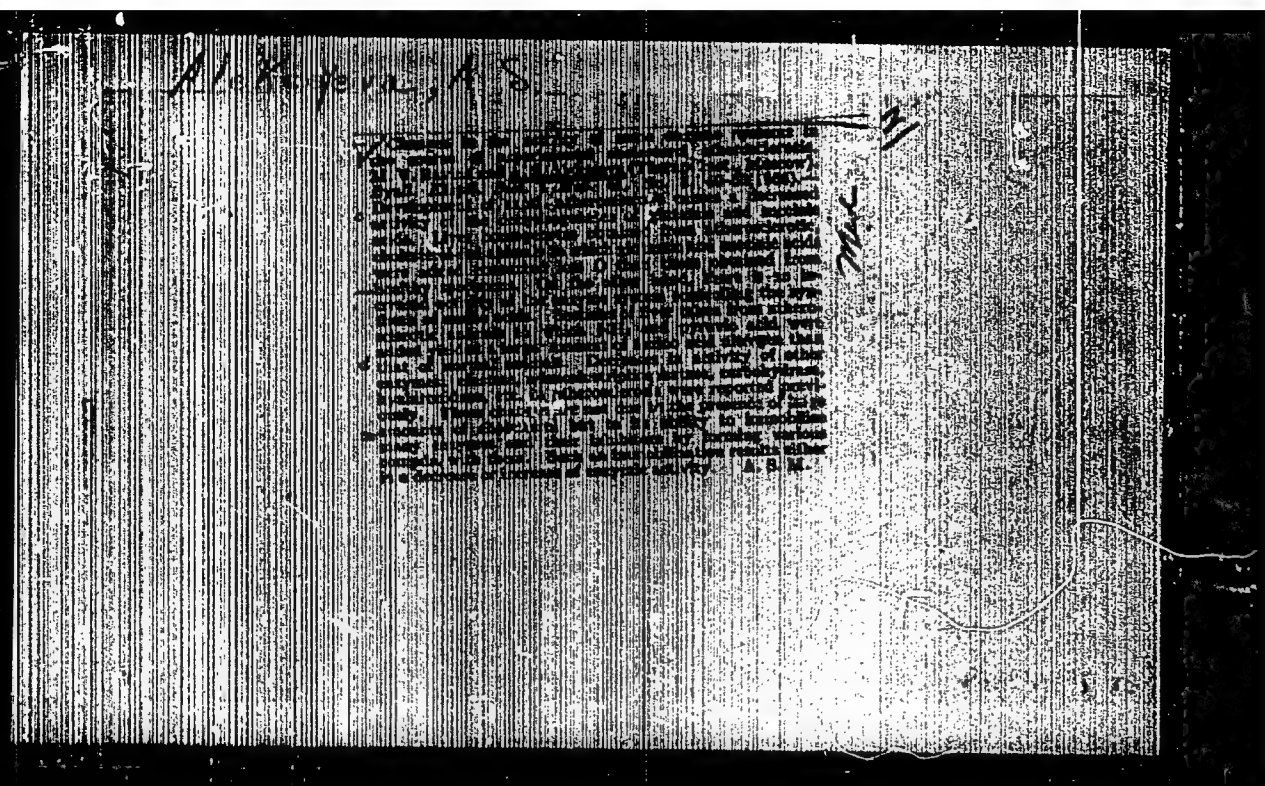
SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

Card 3/3

ALEXEYEV, A. S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 20 Vol. 1/6 Cardiovascular Aug 57

2026 ALEXEYEV A. S. Moscow Med. Acad. Inst. of Intern. Med., Moscow
Change in content of free sulphhydryl groups in proteins of some organs in experimentally induced atherosclerosis (Russian text) Bjull. eksper. Biol. Med. 56, 41/2 (39—41)
 Examined were liver, heart, and intestines of hens and rabbits under normal conditions, and in experimental atherosclerosis induced by cholesterol. After 100 days feeding on cholesterol (0.2 g. per kg. body weight) the animals were killed, and the free sulphhydryl groups in the above organs were estimated. In the overwhelming majority of animals suffering from atherosclerosis the quantity of free sulphhydryl groups in protein of liver, heart and intestine was greater than in normal animals. It increases from 0.35, 0.87 and 0.43 to 0.4-0.7, 1.14-2.1 and 0.63-1.35, expressed in percentage of cysteine. Analogous, though less conspicuous results were obtained in hens. Difference in content of sulphhydryl groups found in hens and rabbits suffering from atherosclerosis is explained through unequal rise in blood cholesterol. The level of blood cholesterol in rabbits rises steeply whereas that in hens is hardly noticeable. Increase of free sulphhydryl groups in proteins of the organs of animals with atherosclerosis indicates rearrangement within the molecules, resulting in qualitative changes in the protein itself.
 Davidova - Moscow (V, 18)



ALEXSEYeva, A.S., Card Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem
of the state of certain enzyme reactions and the
process of synthesis of protein in experimental atherosclerosis
and experimental arteriosclerosis." Mos, 1958, 10 pp
(Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Therapy. Acad Med Sci USSR)
200 copies (KL, 28-58, 109)

- 72 -

KRITSMAN, M.G.; ALEXSEVA, A.S.

Changes in the activity of some enzyme systems of the tricarboxylic acid cycle in the course of experimental atherosclerosis. Cor Vasa 4 no.1:26-31 '62.

1. Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS metabolism) (TISSUE METABOLISM)

ALEXEYEVA, A.S.; NEKRASOVA, A.A.

Changes in transaminase activity in experimental and clinical atherosclerosis. Cor vasa 5 no.3:190-196 '63.

1. Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL) (OILS)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (ACRTA)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (MYOCARDIUM)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (PYRIDOXINE)

AUTHOR: Alekseyeva, A. V. 007/6-58-7-12/19

TITLE: New Techniques of Map Publication Abroad (Novoye
v tekhnike kartoizdaniya za granitsy)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 61-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a survey of literature published abroad in the last 5-1 years concerning the use of photographic material in the compilation of maps comprising both reproduction and printing. Control apparatus and measuring instruments as far as they are used in map compilation are also covered. Above all, publications in Eastern and Western Germany and in the USA, and apparatus produced by a number of manufacturers in these countries are discussed. There are 6 non-Soviet references.

1. Mapping 2. Instruments 3. Literature 4. Maps—
Preparation

Card 1/1

РЕТРИ, В.М., доктор сельскохозяйственных наук; АЛЕКСЕЕВА, А.В., инженер.
БЕРСАНОВ, А.П., инженер; МОРОЗОВА, М.И., инженер; ЛУКОЯНОВ, И.Д.

Strip parquetry with birchwood facing. Der.prom. 6 no.6:6-7
Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Parquetry)

ALEXSEYVA A V.
LUKOYANOV, I.D., inzh.; PETRI, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk prof.; BERSNEV, A.P., inzh.; ALEXSEYVA, A.V., inzh.;
MOROZOVA, M.I., inzh.

Experience in plant manufacture of sheet parquetry made of
"improved" birch. Stroil.prom. 35 no.9:38-40 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Sverdlevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev, trest Tagilstroy.
(Parquetry)

ALEKSEYEVA, A. T.

ALEKSEYEVA, A. T.: "The kinetics of the physical absorption of ethylene from mixtures." In Chemical Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst named L. Ya. Burakov. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Khimicheskaya Literatura, No. 26, 1956

AUTHOR ALEKSEYEVA, A.Y., GOL'BERT, K.A. 20-6-35/59
TITLE Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.
PERIODICAL (Kinetika fizicheskoy adsorbtsii etilena iz smesey.- Russian)
 Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1310-1313
 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Lately more and more processes have become important, the processing velocity of which is dependent on the diffusion within the granules. This part of internal-diffusion kinetics is, however, insufficiently worked out in this respect. Only during the last 2 years have systematic works on this problem with respect to a certain substance been published. There are especially no data on the velocity of adsorption of ethylene from a flow of gas-mixtures. In the present work the velocity from mixtures with H_2 , N_2 and CH_4 of industrial coal of the sort AG-2 are studied. A method of differential measurement of the adsorption kinetics for mixtures was especially worked out for this investigation. The value of the degree of working off the granules is calculated according to the formula

$$P = \frac{a - a_0}{a_{\infty} - a_0}$$

CARD 1/4 where a_0 and a_{∞} are the values of adsorption of ethylene which

20-6-35/59

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.

are equivalent to the mixtures of the concentration interval to be investigated; a is the adsorption value of ethylene in the case of a given duration of contact with a mixture of higher ethylene content. A special apparatus was constructed for the measurement of the adsorption kinetics of the mixtures. One of the usual equations for the internal diffusion kinetics of the adsorption of a substance with a constant coefficient is used for the elaboration of experimental results. The calculation of the coefficients of internal diffusion D was carried out by means of a dimensionless theoretical curve which shows the degree of granule treatment F to be dependent on the criterion of $F_0 = Dt/R^2$. This curve was computed by the authors for the case of a diffusion into cylindrical granules of a radius R and a length $2L$ in the case of a given simplex value of the form $s = R/L$, equal to 0,308. Illustration 1 shows that the experimental results for all systems coincide satisfactorily with the theoretical dimensionless curve $F-F_0$. The results obtained during this work on the dependence of the coefficient of internal diffusion on the adsorption of ethylene, on the nature of the second component, and on the porosity of the sorbent are shown in illustration 2. In all systems investigated the values of the coefficients of internal diffusion increase abruptly with an in-

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20 6 35/50

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.

creasing quantity of adsorbed ethylene. There is a linear dependence on the entire interval of the change of the values of adsorption for the nitrogen-ethylene and methane-ethylene systems; this kind of dependence remains with hydrogen if the two curves are separated into two parts. From this it follows that three kinds of diffusion are superposed upon one another within the frame of usual conceptions of the diffusion of ethylene within the granule: a diffusion according to the volume, one according to the molecules and one according to the surface, of which the last plays only an unimportant rôle. The traditional conceptions are, however, not sufficient for the description of these processes. A number of important and practical conclusions concerning the influence of single parameters on the process of separation in a moving and in a steady layer, as well as regards the demands of the adsorbent follows from the internal diffusion character of the adsorption kinetics determined in the course of this work. The numerical characteristics obtained make it possible to compute the dynamics of ethylene adsorption. (2 Illustrations)

CARD 3/4

20-6-35/59

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene Gas Mixtures.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products. (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov)

PRESENTED BY: M.M. DUBININ, Member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: 17.10. 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

AUTHORS: Gol'bert, K.A., Alekseyeva, A.V. 32-24-6-10/44

TITLE: The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene- and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions (Opredeleniye primesey propilena v etilenovoy i etan-etilenovoy fraktsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 6, pp 688-690 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As in ethanol production the content of propylene in the above-mentioned fractions may amount to a maximum of only 0.2%, various methods of determining propylene with a maximum relative error of 10-15% were worked out as varieties of the chromatographical method. Active aluminum oxide and silica gel of the type MCM were tested as adsorbents, the latter being subjected to a preliminary treatment for the purpose of reducing polymerizing properties. Carbon dioxide and air were used for chromatographic development, and the concentration of components was determined by measuring the gas volume after adsorption of CO₂ in 40% KOH or by means of the height of the curve maxima recorded by an electron potentiometer which was operated by means of a gas analyzer constructed on the basis of the principle of the thermal conductivity of the gas mixture. The process of analysis is described and the results obtained are shown in

Card 1/3

The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene-
and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions

32-24-6-10/44

a table. Determination in the case of aluminum oxide is said to take 30 minutes and in the case of silica gel 60 minutes. In the case of the former it was possible to separate butane from propylene, whereas on the latter only the sum of these components could be determined. Besides, aluminum oxide was found to produce a lower degree of polymerising effect upon unsaturated C_4 -hydrocarbons. The chromatographic method was carried out on an apparatus of the type developed by A.A.Zhukhovitskiy and N.M.Turkel'taub (Ref 4), in which case aluminum oxide having a grain size of 0.25-0.5 mm was used. It was possible to separate admixtures from basic components with satisfactory distinctness, but propylene can be separated from butane only after a prolonged process of analysis. The method is sufficiently sensitive, and, in the case of a fully automatized gas-mixture supply-system, analysis will take 6.5 minutes in the case of each process of determination. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

Card 2/3

The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene-
and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions

32-24-6-10/44

1. Ethylenes--Analysis 2. Propenes--Determination 3. Chromatographic
analysis 4. Adsorbents--Performance

Card 1/3

5(4) SOV/76-33-5-12/33
AUTHORS: Gol'bert, K. A., Alekseyeva, A. V. (Moscow)
TITLE: The Kinetics of the Physical Adsorption of Gases and Their Mixtures (Kinetika fizicheskoy adsorbtsii gazov i ikh smesey). 1.A Differential Method for Measuring the Kinetics of Physical Adsorption (1. Differentsial'nyy metod izmereniya kinetiki fizicheskoy adsorbtsii)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 5, pp 1035 - 1041 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The principle of the method mentioned in the title is that of conducting a gas mixture of certain composition through an adsorption cell with cylindrical granules of active carbon until equilibrium is attained. Then a mixture with a slightly varying composition is sent through during a precisely fixed interval. The adsorption variations of the components of the mixture are determined on account of the analysis of the desorbed mixture. With this test arrangement the coefficient of the inner diffusion undergoes small variations only and there is practically a linear relation between the variations of adsorption and the concentration in the gas phase. Figure 1 shows the testing apparatus which is described in detail.
Card 1/2

The Kinetics of the Physical Adsorption of Gases and Their Mixtures. II. A Differential Method for Measuring the Kinetics of Physical Adsorption

ISSN 0013-788X/76 12/13

The adsorption rate of ethylene-hydrogen mixtures was measured, the concentration of ethylene being varied. Figure 2 shows the results of six test series. The composition of the gas mixtures and the measuring values are shown in table 2. All data indicate that under the preconditions chosen the kinetics of adsorption has the character of an inner diffusion. The coefficients of the inner diffusion are determined for a wide range of variation of the ethylene concentration and are shown in table 2. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

Card 2/2

S/C32/61/027/008/003/020
B107/B2C6

AUTHORS: Alekseyeva, A.V.. and Gol'bert, K.A.

TITLE: Determination of microadmixtures in pure ethylene intended for the production of polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 8, 1961, 972-975

TEXT: In ethylene intended for the production of polyethylene the admixtures must not exceed hundredths per cent. The authors describe a chromatographic method for the determination of admixtures up to a content of about 0.005% by volume. The NT-2M (KhT-2M) chromatograph, manufactured by Mosneftekip Plant, was used. Standard mixtures of ethylene with hydrogen, propane, butane, methane, acetylene, carbon monoxide, and isobutane were used for the investigation. The ethylene was supplied by the Novokuybyshevskiy zavod SS (Novokuybyshevsk Plant SS); it was additionally purified before use. The following optimum conditions for the analysis were ascertained: First chromatographic column of 5 m length and 4 mm inside diameter, filled with aluminum oxide with 0.25-0.50 mm,

Card 1/3

Determination of microadmixtures...

S/032/61/027/008/003/020
B 07/B206

soaked with NaOH solution and subsequently dried; additional column with 1 m length and 4 mm inside diameter, filled with diatomite, soaked with dibutyl phthalate; air current with 22 ml/min, pressure at the column input 0.8 kg/cm². The first column is heated stepwise from room temperature to 150°C. The heater is switched on during the second, fourth, sixth and eighth minute. The second column is not heated. The voltage at the joints is kept at 2.5 v during the first six minutes and then reduced to 1.9 - 2 v. From the sixth to the twelfth minute (during the discharge of ethylene) the gas current is let out into the air. The total determination takes almost 25 min. 20 ml of gas mixture are analyzed. Under these conditions ethane is covered by ethylene; n-butane and acetylene are separated from propylene, but not from each other; for the latter purpose the second column is used. The experiments showed that about 0.005% by volume of an admixture may still be determined; the reproducibility of a determination is 10 - 15 relative per cent. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

Determination of microadmixture...

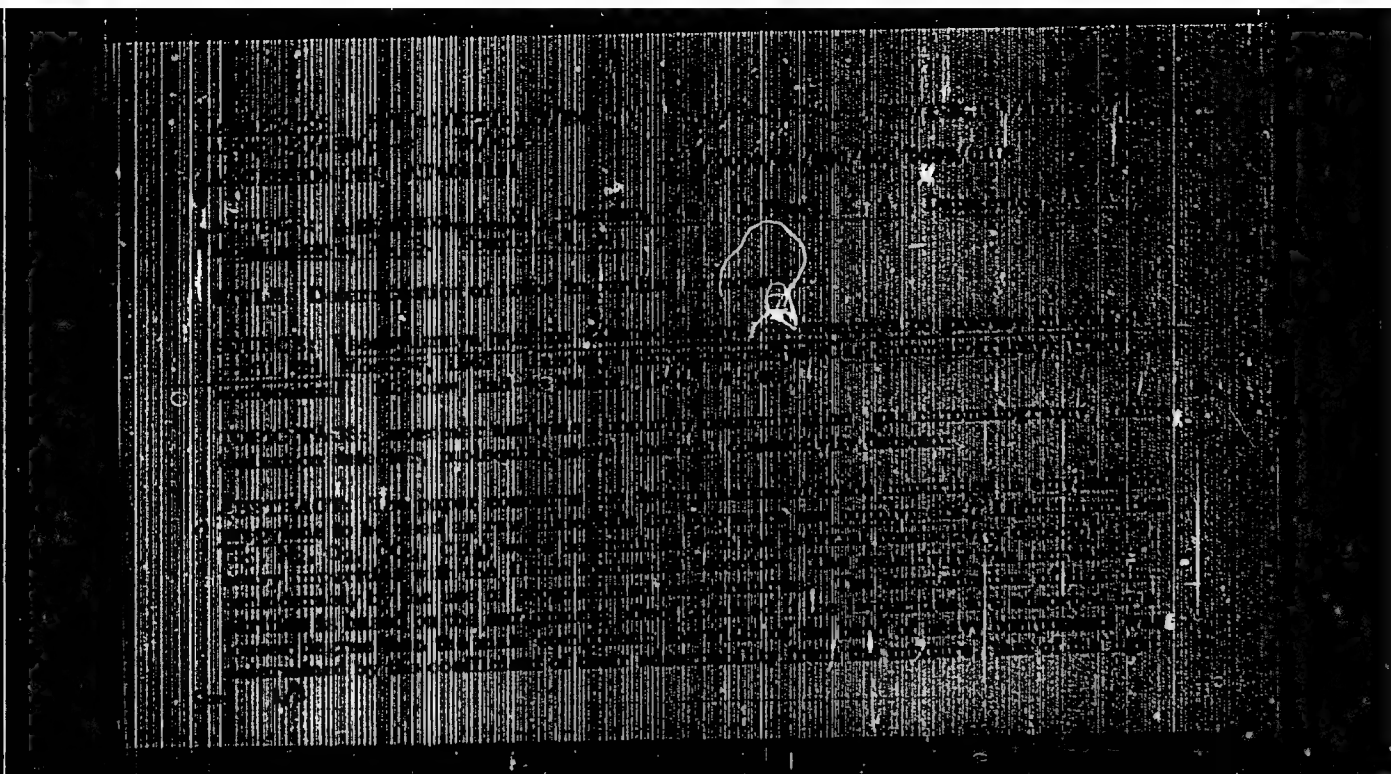
S/C32/61/027/008/003/020
B107/B206

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov
i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute
of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

Card 5/5

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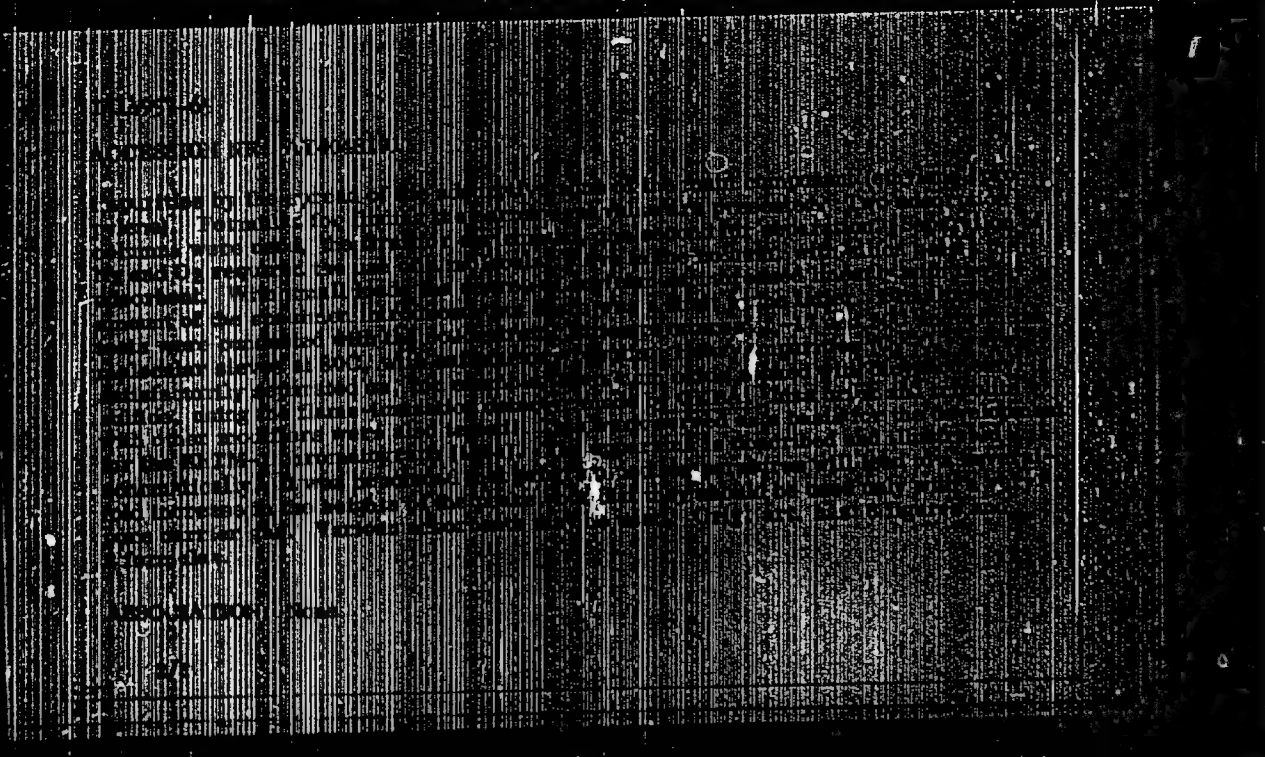


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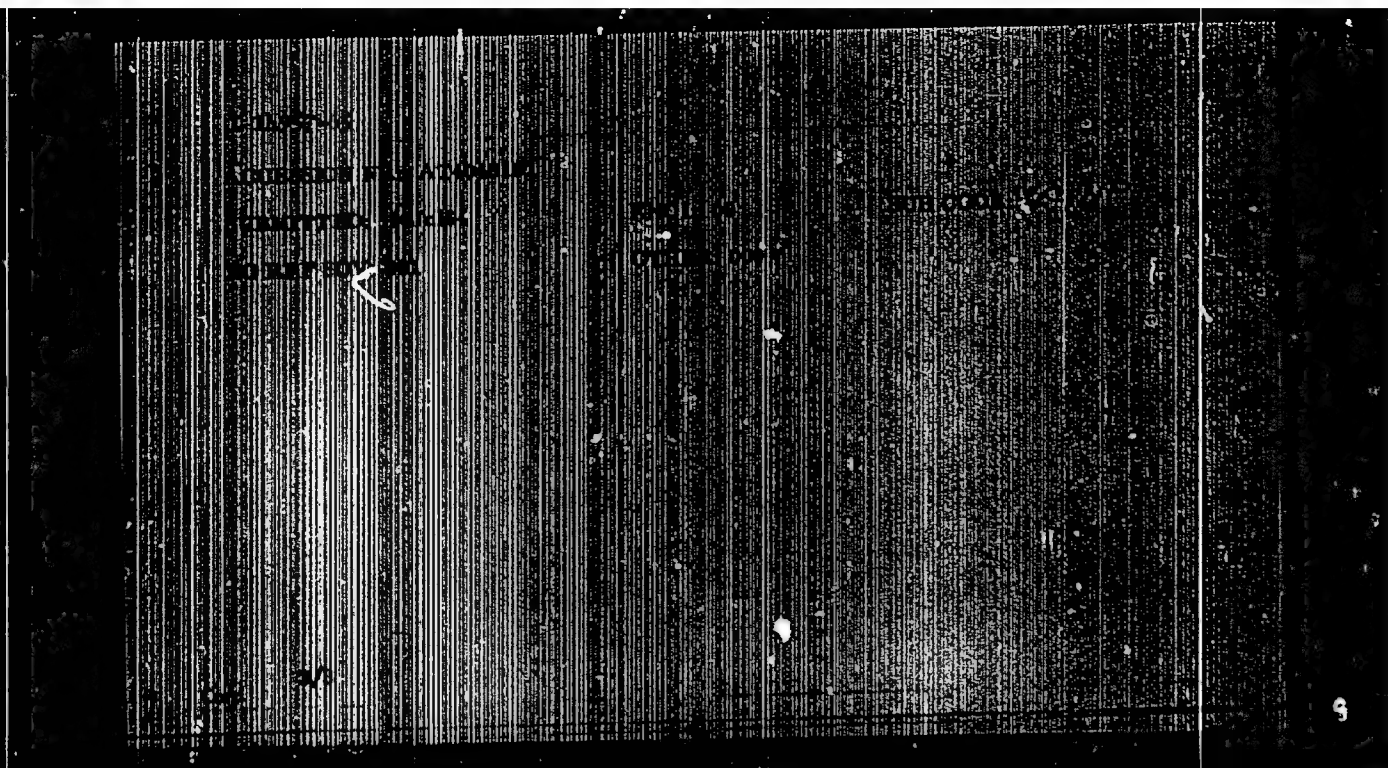
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ALEKSEYEVA, A.V.

CA

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Defecitination of the fetus of rabbit hemolysin with human complement for the Wassermann reaction. R. S. HANCOCK and A. A. ALKALY, *Journal of Immunology*, 1951, No. 3, pp. 33-40. (Public Health Research Institute, New York.)

Absorption of hemolysin from human serum by means of rabbit complement from the serum from individuals with the complement titer from 16 to 64 and 128 was used for the absorption of rabbit hemolysin. Generally a 1:2 dilution of the filter of rabbit hemolysin is sufficient for complete absorption, while a shorter period is sufficient for incomplete absorption, while absorption rates in some cases identical with those of a 1:2 dilution. Some results identical with those of a 1:2 dilution. A 50% volume of serum from a rabbit is sufficient in a 24-hr. run to remove all complement from a serum. In all cases, the absorption is best done at room temperature. It was very fast (ending in 15 min.), as above 30° C. absorption is incomplete.

to M. Kowalski

ALEXSEYEVA, A. V.

USSR/Medicine - Post-Transfusion Hepatitis

Dec 53

"The Prophylaxis of Post-Transfusion Virus Hepatitis,"
Prof S. I. Lurman, G. M. Blatonovich, L. A.
Yurikova, A. V. Bliznova, M. V. Alekseyeva, R. S. Ger-
ment, Leningrad Sci-Res Inst of Blood Transfus; Div
of Virol, Inst Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, Len-
ingrad

Klin Med, Vol 31, No 12, pp 57-61

Describe results of lab work on post-transfusion
hepatitis conducted in 1946-1952. State that lab
findings revealed the superiority of the qualitative
bilirubin blood test (direct reaction) over the
quantitative test in the detection of a pre-jaundice or
post-jaundice condition in blood donors.

174T28

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., professor; ALEKSEYEVA, A.V.

Serologic methods for determining antigenic properties of protein plasma substitutes. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 1 no.2:52-55
Mr-3p '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - sostant A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)

(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

antigenic characteristics, serol. determ.)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

antigenic characteristics of protein plasma substitutes, serol. determ.)

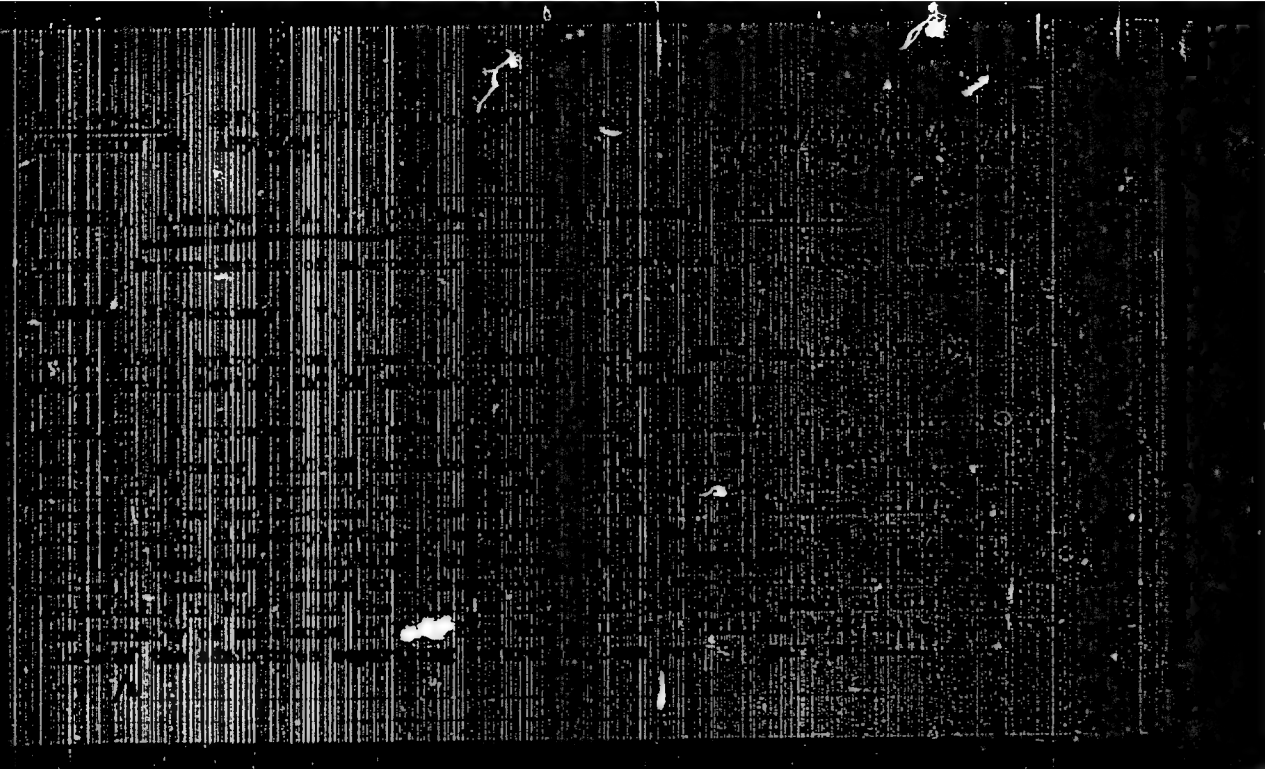
ALEKSEYEVA, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANTONOVA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KROKOVA, T.A., doktor biolog.nauk

Study of the influence of ionizing radiation on some immunobiological
and physicochemical properties of preserved blood. Akt.vop.peral.krovi
no.7:137-145 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Otdel zagotovki krovi, bakteriologicheskaya i serologicheskaya
laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD)

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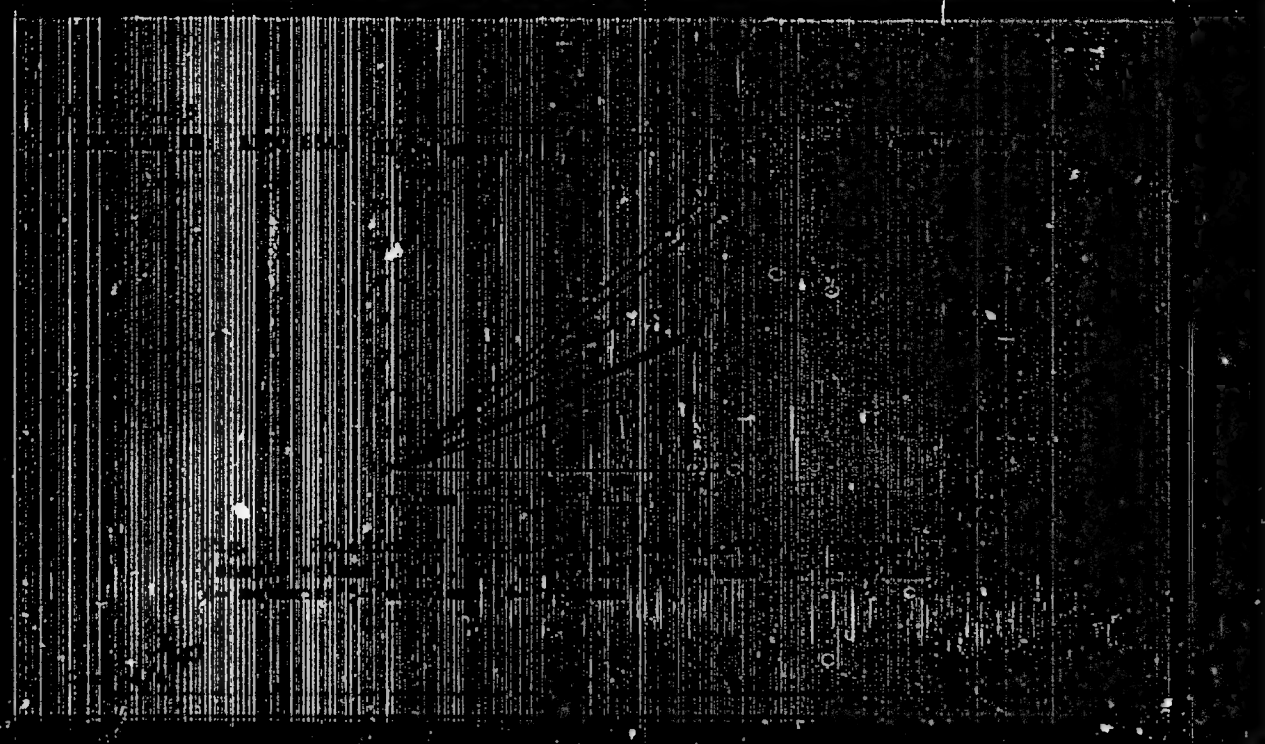
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

1. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.

2. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.
3. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials. (MIRA 17:5)

4. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.
5. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.

KOSTENKO, M.P., akad., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.Ye., red.; DENISOV, G.A., red.
izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of modern rolling stock of electric railroads] Voprosy sov-
remennogo elektropodvishnogo sostava. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR,
1961. 191 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekseyeva)
(Electric locomotives) (Diesel locomotives)

ZBAREN, Ya.M., doktor med.nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, B.A., kand.med.nauk

Calculus of the maxillary sinus. Vest.otcrlin. 23 no.93-94
F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. In kafedry obalyustno-litssevoy khirurgii so stomatologiyey
(nach. - prof. M.V. Makhin) i kafedry rentgenologii (nach. -
prof. Sh.I. Abramov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii
iment S.M. Kirova Leningrad.
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF)

~~A. BABAYEV~~

Scalenotomy as a method in the treatment of neurovegetative and
vascular disorders caused by accessory cervical ribs. Vop.neirokhir.
22 p. 1984-50 Ja-Ag '57. (MISA 10-10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
Institut neirokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko Akademiya meditsin-
skikh nauk USSR.

1.1984, abnormalities.

cervical rib syn. , scalenotomy (Rus))

DOLGINA, A.I.; ALEXSEYEVA, D.D.

Analysis of mixtures of methylamines and ammonia by liquid
partition chromatography. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:22-24 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Methylamine) (Ammonia) (Chromatographic analysis)

ALASHEVA, D.M.

Flame photometric and trilonometric methods for determining
calcium in plants. Pochvovedenie no.5:63-67 My '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

ALEKSEYEVA, D.M.

Effect of lighting on the assimilation of phosphorus by plants [with
summary in English]. Pochvovedenie 1958, 10:38-45 0 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Plants--Assimilation) (Phosphorus)

ALEKSEYEVA, D. M.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effect of liming of sod-podzolic soils having acid reaction on change in the availability and allowability of plants to soil phosphates and fertilizers." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Fertilizers and Agrosol-behavior); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 230)

ALIKSHYVA, D.M.

Effect of exchangeable cations H^+ , Al^{+++} , Na^+ on the availability
of soil phosphorus and phosphorite to plants. Pochvovedenie no.1:
40-47 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soil chemistry) (Soils--Phosphorus content)

SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROZOV, N.N.; SOKOLOV, A.V.,
doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SENDOBOL'SKIY, I.P.,
red. [deceased]; ZAVARITSKIY, V.N., red.; MUZYCHKIN,
Ye.T., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V., red.; BOLOTINA, N.I.,
red.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.A., red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils of the
U.S.S.R.; regions of the Northern Caucasus] Agrokhimiche-
skaya kharakteristika pochv SSSR; raiony Severnogo Kavka-
za. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 364 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.

ESSEN, L.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.P.

Synthesis of Pt trisacidotriamines with six different substituents
in the inner coordination sphere. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.4:857-
862 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds)

ESSEN, L.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.P.

Preparation of mixed oxalate-carbonate complex compounds of thorium. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:380-382 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

(Thorium compounds)

61
60

3/20/63/143/005/010/018

NUMBER: Galimov, A. D., Sazon, L. N., Zakharova, F. A., Aleksandro, D. P., and Litvin, N. A.

TITLE: The production of oxalate-sulfite and sulfite complex compounds of thorium and uranium (IV)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya bank 8838, Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1071-1073

TEXT: The object of this investigation was to isolate and investigate previously unknown complex compounds of thorium and uranium (IV) with oxalate and sulfite ions. The starting materials were thorium oxalate and sodium sulfite. Thorium oxalate at room temperature dissolved satisfactorily in concentrated solutions of sodium sulfite, thus attesting to the formation of complex compounds. Upon pouring the resulting solution into alcohol, the complex segregates out in the form of a spiro-shaped mass which is transformed into a white crystalline substance when re-treated with alcohol. Analysis established that the complexes isolated are tri-oxalate-sulfite complexes and their composition can be expressed by the general formula $\text{Th}_2\text{U}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{SO}_3)_n \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$. All the complexes isolated are fine crystalline powders which appear homogeneous when viewed under a microscope. But the refraction indexes of the crystals could not be determined owing to their extremely small size. The investigation is being continued. ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Card 1/2, Academy of Sciences USSR.

GRIMM, Aleksandr Ivanovich; BORISOV, Semen Borisovich; ALEXSEYEVA,
E.P., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., techn.red.

[Diseases of stored fruits and vegetables] Bolezni plodov
i ovoshchei pri khraneni. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tor.g.lit-ry,
1958. 71 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Food--Storage)

YAN'KEVICH, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MONTITSKIY, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ALEKSEYEVA, B.F., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Specifications for natural losses in food commodities] Normy
estatvennoi ubyli prodovol'stvennykh tovarov. Izd., dop. i
perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 158 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestven-
nogo pitaniya. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i ob-
shchestvennogo pitaniya (for Yan'kevich, Montitskiy).
(Food--Storage) (Food--Transportation)

MIRGALISKA, H.S.; ALISETOVA, E.S.

System: Ga - Sn - Cd. Izv. Akad. Nauk. SSSR. Ser. Fiz.-Mat. Nauk. 1973:193-200
P. 108. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Luga, Leningrad.

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18.6100

SOV/81-59-13-46474

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 308 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frasnev, V.A., Yakubanya, M.P., Alekseyeva, E.M.

TITLE: The Experimental Proof for the Existence of a Transitional Region in the Joint of Ceramics With Metal

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 36, pp 153 - 158

ABSTRACT: Samples of ceramics (C) were metallized by Mo with the addition of 2% Fe, for which purpose the molybdenum paste was burned into C in an atmosphere of $H_2 + N_2$ with the addition of 3 - 10% air at a temperature of 1,300 - 1,320°C. The molybdenum metallized C samples were covered by a nickel paste which was baked in an atmosphere of $H_2 + N_2$ at 1,000°C. To the samples prepared in this way metal parts were soldered in an atmosphere of H_2 by means of Ag - or Cu-Ag-solders. On the basis of determination of the microhardness of non-metallized C having passed the condition of thermal treatment without Mo, and of C metallized by Mo, as well as of the photometric curves of the spectra of the layer and of the adjacent zones, it has been established that Mo penetrates into C to a depth of $\sim 100 \mu$, in which case the exponential character of the change of Mo concentration in C points

Card 1/2

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SOV/81-59-13-46474

The Experimental Proof for the Existence of a Transitional Region in the Joint of
Ceramics With Metal

to the diffusion mechanism of their interaction. But the low stability of the cohesion
of the metal with C proves that it is due not only to the diffusion of the metal into
C, but a more complicated process is involved.

A. Novikov

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Card 2/2

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SOV/81-59-13-46475

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 308 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Prasnov, V.A., Alekseyeva, E.N.

TITLE: The Calculation of the Thermal Stresses Arising in the Joint of Ceramics With Metal

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekh. in-ta, 1958, Nr 35, pp 205 - 222

ABSTRACT: The theoretical calculation of the stresses (σ) arising in joints of ceramics (C) with metal (M) has been carried out. For practical calculations the following formula is recommended: $\sigma = 5.5 E' d' \Delta t (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) / r$, where E is the module of elasticity of the metal coating, d is the thickness of the coating, Δt is the drop of temperatures, α_1, α_2 are the coefficients of expansion of M and C respectively, r is the inner radius of the coating. Results are cited of calculations of σ for the cases: a) steatite C with the addition of 4% MgO with the alloys FENI-49, N47D5, "Kovar", FENI-42; b) ultra-porcelain with the alloys kovar, FENI-42, FENI-46 and NZZK17; c) high-alumina C with the alloys FENI-46 and NZZK17; $\sigma = 20, 100$ and 50 kg/cm^2 , respectively. Recommended alloys for soldering with C: a) FENI-49; b) FENI-42, Kovar, NZZK17; c) NZZK17.

Card 1/1

A. Novikov

4

ALEKSEYEVA, E.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Efficient sawing of logs with internal rot for lumber. Trudy
VSNITLesdrev no.5:32-35 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Sawmills)

8/879/53/000/001/006/023
8193/8381

AUTHORS: Aldasheva, P.M., Matyushenko, R.S., Rakovskiy, V.S.,
Silyayev, A.Z. (Moscow)

TITLE: The role of distortions of the second type in the
recrystallization process during sintering of
refractory-metal powder compacts

PERIODICAL: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo.
No. 1, 1963, 97-100

TEXT: X-ray diffraction measurements and metallographic
examination were conducted on cylindrical specimens (10 mm in
diamete, 15 mm high), compacted from niobium, tungsten and
molybdenum powders under pressures of 1 000 - 8 000 kg/cm² and
sintered for various periods at 1900 - 2100 °C. The results are
reproduced in the form of graphs showing the grain size of the
sintered compacts as a function of the compacting pressure and
sintering time and temperature. A typical diagram constructed for
tungsten compacts is shown in Fig. 2, where the grain size (d, μ)
is plotted against the compacting pressure ($P, \text{kg/mm}^2$)

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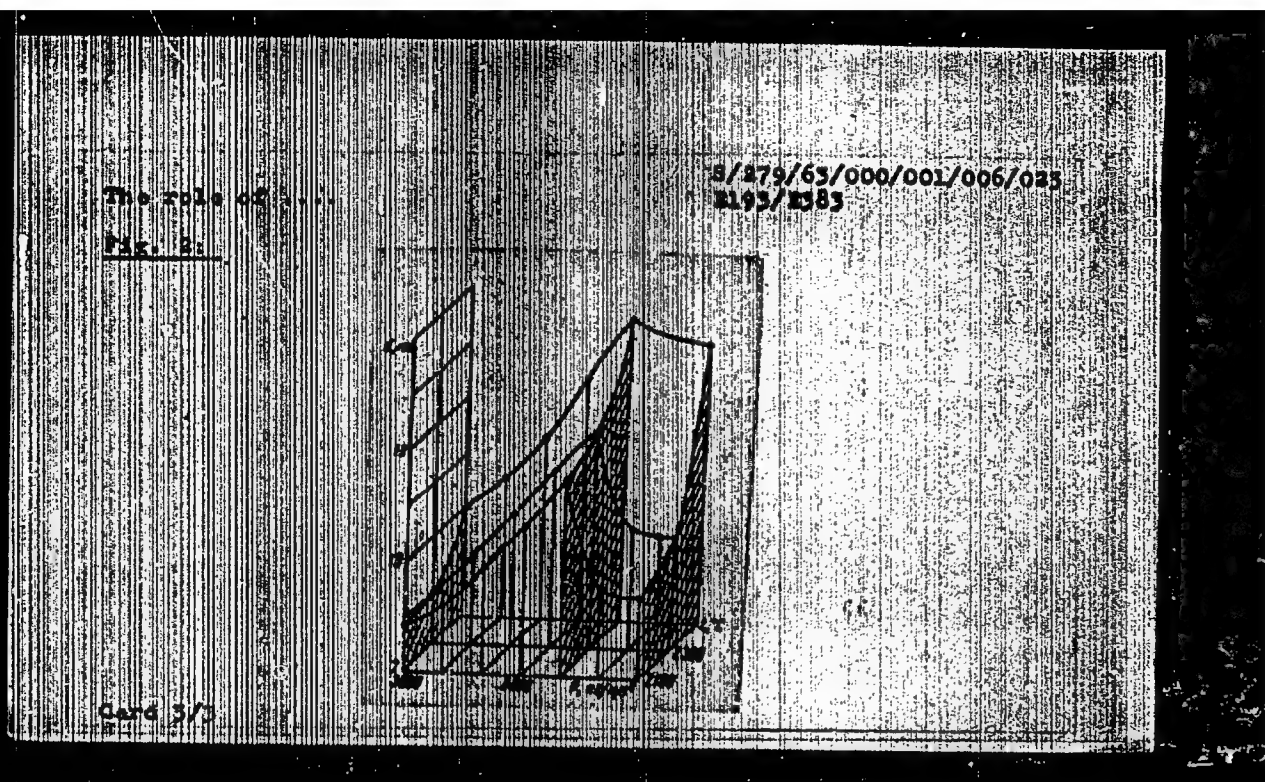
The role of

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K193/K383

Abstractor's note: this is probably a mistake and the pressure should read "kg/cm²".
and sintering temperature (t, °C). Conclusions: 1) The relationship between the compacting pressure and the resultant microstresses of the second type, set up in niobium, tungsten and molybdenum powders, is similar for all these three metals. 2) Increasing the magnitude of microstresses of the second type increases the thermodynamic instability of the metal and creates conditions favourable for grain growth during sintering. 3) The intensity of growth of recrystallized grains of the metals studied depends on the magnitude of microstresses of the second type and on the sintering conditions. 4) The most intensive growth of recrystallized grains takes place in specimens compacted under pressures of 5000 - 6000 kg/cm². Further increase in the compacting pressure brings about a decrease in the final grain size of the sintered material. 5) Controlling the grain size of sintered parts provides a means for increasing their resistance to creep. There are 3 figures.

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ALEKSEYEVA, F.N. (Moskva); MATYUSHENKO, R.S. (Moskva); RAKOVSKIY, V.S.
~~(Moskva)~~; SILAYEV, A.P. (Moskva)

Process of compacting high-melting metal powders during pressing.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.2:100-103
Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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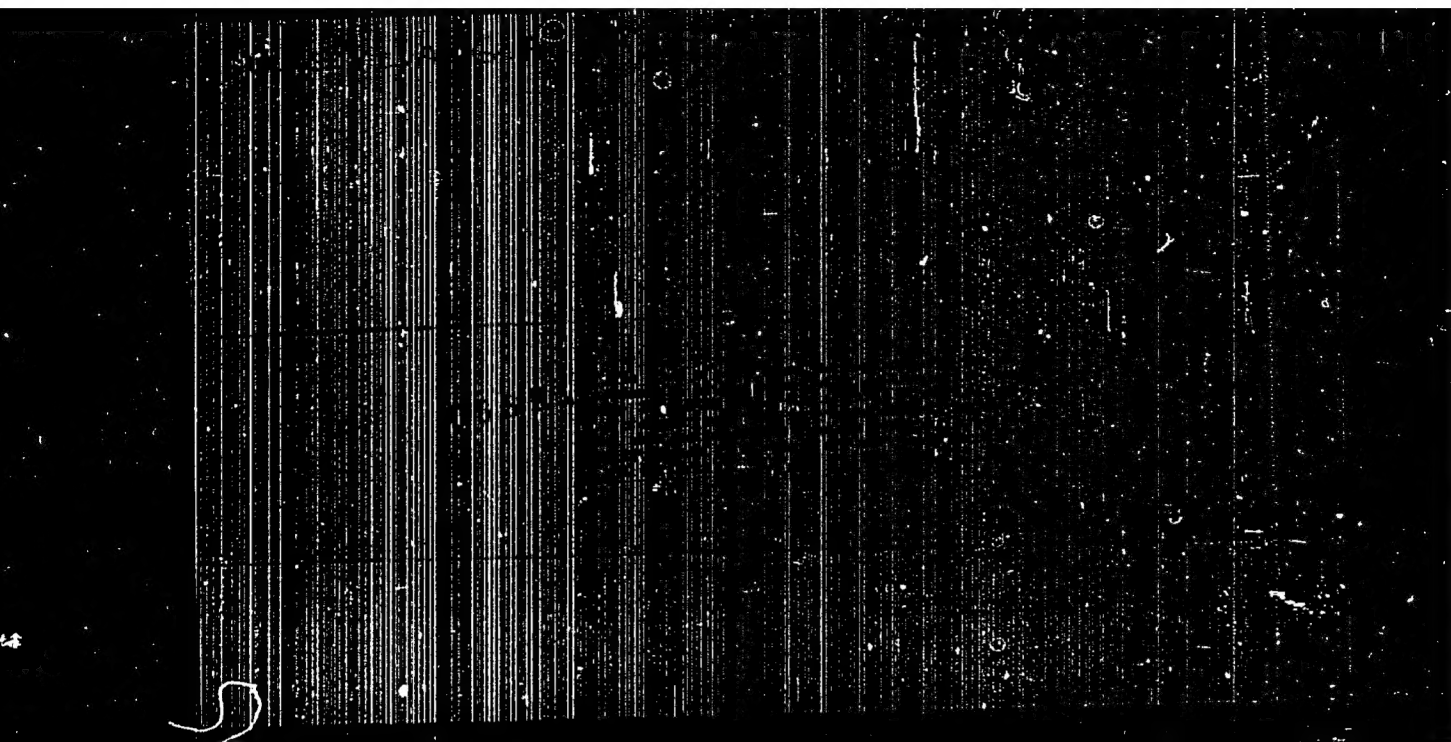
ALEKSEYEV, G.

An important condition for increasing labor productivity. Na stroi.
Mosk. 2 no.2:6-8 P '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya kadrov, truda i zarabotnoy
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